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STUDIES OF PERUVIAN BIRDS. NO. XXIII[1]

NOTES ON *DOLIORNIS, PIPREOLA, ATTILA, LANIOCERA, RHYTIPTERNA,* AND *LIPAUGUS*

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The names of colors in the following paper are capitalized when direct comparison has been made with Ridgway's 'Color Standards and Color Nomenclature.'

Doliornis sclateri Taczanowski

Doliornis sclateri TACZANOWSKI, 1874, P. Z. S. London, p. 136, Pl. XX—Maraynioc, Perú; ♂; British Mus.

This fine species is represented in the American Museum collections by two males and one female from the type locality. Since the female plumage is undescribed, the following brief diagnosis may prove serviceable.

Whole top of head with exposed portions gray like the sides of the head but with dusky shaft-lines; concealed rufous area somewhat paler than in the male plumage; lores gray with only a small blackish stripe through the middle; back and upper tail-coverts very little lighter than in the male. Throat much as in the male but with a faint brownish tinge; breast warm dark brown as in the male but the belly much paler and with broader buffy tips than in the other sex; under tail-coverts somewhat paler russet than in the male; size slightly smaller. Wing, 95.5 mm.; tail, 82; (bill with broken tip); tarsus, 27.

The type is the only other known specimen of this form.

Pipreola riefferii chachapoyas (Hellmayr)

Euchlornis viridis chachapoyas HELLMAYR, 1915 (July 25), Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, XII (3), p. 206—Chachapoyas, Perú; ♂; Munich Mus.

Fourteen birds from the Chachapoyas region are topotypical and vary but little among themselves. All the males have the throat and chest quite dark though not so blackish as in average *occidentalis.* One male from Chachapoyas is rather more heavily marked on the lower

[1] Earlier papers in this series comprise American Museum Novitates, Nos. 500, 509, 523, 524 538, 545, 558, 584, 646, 647, 668, 703, 728, 753, 756, 757, 785, 819, 860, 861, 862, and 889.

under parts than the others and it also has the darkest throat of all. Several specimens have the lower belly immaculate yellow, but most of the examples have at least a trace of dusky centers on the feathers of this area. The cap is steel blue, sharply defined from the back and with the subterminal portions of the feathers dead blackish, but one or two specimens show a slight greenish tinge posteriorly, coupled with a little dullness of color on the whole cap, which may be due to recent arrival at maturity. These points are significant in view of the fact that east-Ecuadorian birds differ from the Chachapoyas examples by characters of this nature, as described below.

Records of *chachapoyas* are from Nuevo Loreto, Tamiapampa, and Huambo.

The Nuevo Loreto record, based on a pair of birds originally assigned by Ménégaux to "*P. similis*" (= *P. intermedia*), is important since *intermedia* also occurs on the Río Mixiollo only a short distance above Nuevo Loreto, at Compan. This proximity of range, although the two localities are at different elevations, makes it advisable to maintain the specific integrities of the *riefferii* and *intermedia* groups (following Hellmayr), since both are Subtropical Zone inhabitants.

Pipreola riefferii confusa, new subspecies

TYPE from upper Sumaco, eastern Ecuador. No. 183,721, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected February 2, 1924, by Carlos Olalla and sons.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *P. r. chachapoyas* of the Chachapoyas region of northern Perú, but whole head and upper breast more definitely greenish; lower breast and belly even more strongly marked, with the dark, lanceolate, subterminal spots deeper green and more sharply defined and averaging broader; definition between the colors of occiput and mantle less pronounced.

Compared with *P. r. riefferii* of eastern Colombia, the head and throat are somewhat darker and less greenish on average, and the lower under parts are decidedly more heavily marked. The bill is smaller, more as in *chachapoyas*. Compared with *occidentalis* of western Ecuador and western Colombia, the head and throat are greener, the lower under parts more heavily marked, and the bill is smaller.

RANGE.—Eastern Ecuador, ranging south to Perú north of the middle Marañón; possibly reappears in the Antioquia region of Colombia.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Top of head with glossy tips approaching steel blue on the forehead but with a greenish tinge more posteriad; subterminal portions of crown and occiput Dusky Green; hind neck with glossy tips greener and gradually reduced in prominence, passing with little interruption into the color of the mantle; back bright Spinach Green. Lores somewhat blackish; rest of sides of head Dull Blackish Green; sides of neck dark green with Lemon Yellow tips which form a nearly complete collar; chin, throat, and upper part of breast bright Elm Green, darker anteriorly and merging laterally into the color of the sides of the head;

the lower feathers of this area are tipped with Lemon Yellow; lower part of breast with these yellow tips broadened and carried around to the terminal part of the lateral margins, and with the dark green subterminal portions withdrawn centrally to form a broad sagittate central mark but with a slender yellowish shaft line or spot developed in the center; belly similarly marked but (medially) with the pattern somewhat smaller though not less distinct; sides of the breast clear, dark green with bright yellow tips on the uppermost feathers (continuous with the collar and breast band) but with only slight indication of yellow tips on the remainder; flanks dark green with poorly defined yellowish tips; under tail-coverts like the sides of the belly with yellow tips and dark, sagittate centers. Remiges blackish with dull whitish inner margins and bright green outer margins (except on outermost primary); the tertials and the inner secondaries have the green margin broadened to reach the shaft near the tip which is further distinguished by a yellowish white terminal band; upper wing-coverts with exposed portions green; greater series with nearly obsolete traces of yellowish tips; under wing-coverts and axillars yellowish with dusky subterminal areas, darkest at the carpal margin. Tail with median rectrices and outer webs of remaining feathers green like the back; remaining areas dull blackish. Bill (in dried skin) deep yellow; feet deep yellow; claws dark brown. Wing, 90.25 mm; tail, 73; exposed culmen, 12; culmen from base, 17.25; tarsus, 23.

REMARKS.—Female with top of head green like the back; sides of head, throat, and upper breast a little paler; chin, lores, and circumocular ring variably yellowish or green like the surrounding areas; remainder of plumage like that of the male.

There is some variation among the males without matching any of the specimens of *chachapoyas*. A topotype and a specimen from Baeza have the top of the head rather blacker than in the others, but there is still a tinge of green on it and the breast is strongly greenish; the topotype is the most heavily marked of all on the lower under parts. Similarly, a female topotype is the most heavily marked example of that sex.

A male from Santa Elena, Antioquia, Colombia, presents a curious situation. This bird agrees well with the east-Ecuadorian specimens, with very heavily marked under parts, green throat, and strongly greenish nape, and in size is small, also more in accord with *confusa* than with either *riefferii* or *occidentalis*. One female from the same locality is heavily marked, but two others have rather more yellow on the belly, suggesting typical *riefferii*. An adult male from El Eden, south of Santa Elena on the same cordillera, unquestionably is *riefferii*, with very broadly extended immaculate yellow on the belly.

No specimen from the Bogotá region resembles the Santa Elena male very closely. Four males and one female of typical "Bogotá make" are slightly more heavily marked below than the average, but they also have the top of the head and the anterior under parts the greenest of all the birds at hand. The other Bogotá specimens, includ-

ing Anolaima, Subia, El Roble, and Fusugasugá, as well as "Bogotá," all have more yellow on the belly with strongly green chests, like the El Eden bird, although the top of the head is sometimes (though rarely) blackish. It thus seems impossible to refer the Santa Elena specimen to *riefferii*.

A stronger probability is that it is an unusual example of *occidentalis*. There is some variation in this western subspecies, although I have seen no example which combines the heavy ventral spotting and the prominently greenish head, although one or the other occurs singly in certain examples. The two yellow-bellied females and the zonal connection of Santa Elena and El Eden argue against this solution. More material from the Antioquia region is very desirable to settle the status of the resident form.

In any case, I believe the east-Ecuadorian birds to be, as a unit, quite recognizable. Hellmayr at one time, when describing *chachapoyas*, placed them with the Chachapoyas form but later consolidated them with *riefferii*. They cannot well be placed with either since they go beyond *chachapoyas* in certain respects while approaching *riefferii* in others.

A Chaupe (Perú) bird is assigned to *confusa* with slight misgivings. The specimen is not in perfect plumage and appears to be somewhat intermediate, as the locality is intermediate. In general it is closer to the Ecuadorian series and is placed there until further material may be available to confirm or alter this disposition.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

P. r. riefferii.—COLOMBIA: "Bogotá," 8 ♂, 4 ♀; Choachi, 1 ♂; Anolaima, 1 ♂; Subia, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Fusugasugá, 1 ♂; El Roble, 2 ♀.

P. r. melanolaema.—VENEZUELA: Culata, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Valle, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; El Hechisera, 1 ♂; Mérida, 5 ♂, 2 ♀; Escorial, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Mucuchies, 1 ♂; Galipan, 2 ♂.

P. r. (subsp.?).—COLOMBIA: Santa Elena, 1 ♂, 3 ♀.

P. r. occidentalis.—COLOMBIA: San Antonio, 7 ♂ (incl. type), 4 ♀; "Cauca," 1 ♂; Las Cruces, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cocal, 1 ♂; Cerro Munchique, 1 ♂, 3 ♀. ECUADOR: Gualea, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Mindo, 1 ♂; Verdecocha, 1 (?); Salvias, 1 ♂. (No locality), 1 ♂.

P. r. confusa.—ECUADOR: Upper Sumaco, 2 ♂ (incl. type), 1 ♀; above Baeza, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Macas region, 1 ♀; Sabanilla, 1 ♀. PERÚ: Chaupe, 1 ♂.

P. r. chachapoyas.—PERÚ: Chachapoyas, 3 ♂; San Pedro, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; La Lejia, 3 ♂, 3 ♀.

Pipreola intermedia intermedia Taczanowski

Pipreola viridis intermedia TACZANOWSKI, 1884, 'Orn. Pér.,' II, p. 376—Maraynioc, Perú; ♂; Warsaw Mus.

Rumicruz, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Chilpes, 2 ♀.

A male from Compan, east of Tayabamba, first recorded by Ménégaux, has been found by Hellmayr to belong to this subspecies. Aside from this record, the form is known only from the Junín region.

Records are from Maraynioc, Culumachay, Pumamarca, and Compan.

Pipreola intermedia signata (Hellmayr)

A(mpelis) viridis D'Orbigny and Lafresnaye (nec Thunberg, 1823), 1837, Mag. Zool., VII, cl. 2, 'Syn. Av.,' p. 40—Yungas in Bolivia; ♀; Paris Mus.

Euchlornis riefferii signata Hellmayr, 1917 (Sept. 20), Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., XIII (2), p. 199—new name for *Ampelis viridis* D'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

Below Limbani, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

I can find no distinctions between the Peruvian birds and six examples from Bolivia except that one of the Limbani males shows a tendency toward typical *intermedia* by having the yellow of the lower under parts less broadly developed; the second Limbani male is as broadly marked as the Bolivian birds, although the black lunules on the sides of the belly are weaker. Judging by the variation among the females, these differences probably are purely individual.

Records are from Huaisampilla.

Specimens Examined

P. i. intermedia.—Perú: Rumicruz, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Chilpes, 2 ♀.

P. i. signata.—Perú: "Camp 1, below Limbani," 2 ♂, 1 ♀. Bolivia: Incachaca, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Cocapata, 1 ♂; Sandillani, 1 ♀; Yungas, Cochabamba, 1 ♀.

Attila cinnamomeus (Gmelin)

Muscicapa cinnamomea Gmelin, 1789, 'Syst. Nat.,' I (2), p. 937—based on "Cinnamon Flycatcher," Latham, Gen. Synop. Birds, II (1), p. 354; Cayenne; type formerly in Leverian Mus., now lost.

Muscicapa thamnophiloides Spix, 1825, 'Av. Bras.,' II, p. 19, Pl. xxvi, fig. 2—"in locis sylvaticus fl. Amazonum"; Munich Mus.

Tyrannus rutilus Lesson, 1844, Echo du Monde Sav., XI, 2 sem., No. 11, p. 254—Cayenne.

Lanius unirufus (Cuvier MS.) Pucheran, 1855, Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, VII, p. 332—Cayenne; Paris Mus.

Thamnophilus strenuus Sclater, 1862, 'Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds,' p. 173—Cayenne; British Mus.

Puerto Indiana, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Sarayacu, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

No taxonomic distinctions exist in the one hundred and nine specimens at hand from various localities.

One of the males from Sarayacu has an unusually long tail—91.5 mm.

as against the ordinary range of 76–84.5 with which the other Peruvian birds are in agreement. The other measurements of this specimen are normal. The color is somewhat richer than that of the average specimen, being farthest removed from that of *torridus*.

Records are from Lagunas, Elvira, and Samiria.

I am unable to agree with the specific association of *cinnamomeus* and *torridus*, although there is some resemblance between them in various particulars. Two factors remain notably distinct and show no signs of any approach toward each other. In the first place the bill of *torridus* is flattened toward the base, with the culmen slightly concave in outline in advance of the nostrils. The bill of *cinnamomeus* is more typically cotingine, being slightly swollen in all outlines. Examples of *cinnamomeus* with especially long bills, approaching in size the bills of *torridus*, still have the typical *cinnamomeus* outline without any tendency toward the tyrannine appearance of the western species.

Both species have the tarso-metatarsus modified holaspidean on the upper portion, changing to pycnaspidean on the lower part, but the acrotarsium is markedly different in the two groups. In *torridus*, the outer aspect shows the scutellae withdrawn toward the anterior margin, leaving a relatively broad, unscutellated space between them and the plantar scales. In *cinnamomeus*, the acrotarsal plates are much broader, meeting the plantar scales nearer the line of the posterior margin, and often at least one of the scales is slightly curved around this margin in a trend toward an exaspidean formation. This characteristic is a rather fundamental one which is likely to be of more than subspecific import, but it is probably not of generic value in the present instance since most of the other species of the genus are intermediate in this respect, though *citriniventris* is very like *torridus*.

On the other hand, *phoenicurus* (which resembles *cinnamomeus* in general coloration except for the gray cap) goes even farther and has the tarso-metatarsus as definitely exaspidean as some genera of the Tyrannidae, although the basal phalanges of the toes are slightly more coherent. The bill, furthermore, is still shorter, as are the feet, and the wing formula is noticeably different from that of all the remaining species of *Attila*. It may well be separated, therefore, as a new genus to which *Attila cinnamomeus* shows the nearest approach. It may be known as follows.

PSEUDATTILA, NEW GENUS

Similar to *Attila* but with tarsus shorter, exaspidean; wing more pointed; 7th, 8th, and 9th primaries longest; 10th subequal to the 5th (instead of 6th, 7th,

and 8th longest and with 10th shorter than the 4th, sometimes shorter than the 1st); bill relatively shorter and with more swollen outlines.

Bill about as long as head or shorter, moderately broad and swollen, its depth at nostrils more than half the distance from nostrils to tip of maxilla and about equal to its width at the same point; culmen slightly convex, strongly and abruptly decurved terminally, with tip of maxilla strongly uncinate; gonys strongly convex, about equal to mandibular rami; basal width of intraramal space about equal to its length; maxillary tomium straight, distinctly notched subterminally; mandibular tomium similar (without decurved tip). Nostrils partially hidden by overhanging latero-frontal bristles and plumules, rather large, broadly oval; rictal bristles strongly developed; the bristly points of the loral, antrorse latero-frontal, and interior intraramal plumules only slightly less so. Wing moderately short and rounded, the longest primaries exceeding the secondaries by about the length of the exposed culmen; 7th, 8th, and 9th primaries longest, 10th subequal to the 5th. Tail about as long as the length of wing to the end of the secondaries, slightly rounded or double rounded; rectrices rounded or slightly pointed. Tarsus exaspidean, decidedly longer than exposed culmen but shorter than culmen from base, one-fifth as long as wing; middle toe with claw only a little shorter than the tarsus, adherent for most of its length to the outer toe and only at the base to the inner toe; outer toe, without claw, reaching somewhat beyond the middle of the subterminal phalanx of the middle toe; inner toe shorter than outer toe; hallux about as long as inner toe, somewhat stouter, its basal pad slightly expanded and flattened.

TYPE.—*Attila phoenicurus* Pelzeln.

One specimen from Paraná has the planta-tarsi holaspidean for a little more than half the length; but the lower anterior scales show the exaspidean formation; six examples have the posterior scalation confined to the uppermost portion (as in various Tyrannidae). Two examples have the tenth primary shorter than the fifth but longer than the fourth; one has it just longer than the fourth; in none is it shorter than the fourth. In all the specimens at hand the ninth primary is among the three longest; in one specimen it is the longest of these three. In the various members of *Attila*, however, the ninth primary is shorter than the fifth or sixth and the tenth primary is shorter than the first, second, third, or fourth; in one example of *citriniventris* it is a little longer than the fourth; in three other examples of the same form it is the shortest of all.

The tarsal characteristics and wing-formula of *Pseudattila* are sufficient to separate it from *Casiornis* with which the shape of the bill suggests relationship. In *Casiornis*, wing and tarsus are much as in *Attila*.

In wing, tarsus, and bill there is considerable similarity to *Laniocera*, but the toes are so greatly united at the base in *Laniocera* as to have caused that genus to be placed in the *Pipridae* by some authors, whereas

in *Pseudattila* the toes are decidedly less united than in many Cotingidae.

Whether this genus belongs in the Tyrannidae or in the Cotingidae must await study of internal features. The genus *Attila* is in like predicament.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

A. cinnamomeus.—FRENCH GUIANA: 5. DUTCH GUIANA: 8. BRITISH GUIANA: 2. BRAZIL: 77. VENEZUELA: 5. ECUADOR: 3. PERÚ: 5.

A. torridus.—ECUADOR: 12.

A. bolivianus (sensu latu).—BOLIVIA: 6. BRAZIL: 13. PERÚ: 1.

A. spadiceus.—MEXICO to BOLIVIA: 146.

A. rufus.—BRAZIL: 17.

A. citriniventris.—VENEZUELA: 2. BRAZIL: 2.

P. phoenicurus.—BRAZIL: 7.

Laniocera hypopyrra (Vieillot)

Ampelis hypopyrra VIEILLOT, 1817, 'Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat.,' nouv. éd., VIII, p. 164—"la Guyane" = Cayenne.

Muscicapa sibilatrix WIED, 1831, 'Beitr. Naturg. Bras.,' III (2), p. 810—forest road of Capitão Filisberto, near Ilhéos, southern Bahia; cotypes in American Mus. Nat. Hist.

Laniocera sanguinaria LESSON, 1840, Rev. Zool., III, p. 353—hab. ign.

Lipangus lateralis GRAY AND MITCHELL, 1847, 'Gen. Birds,' I, Pl. LX.

Seventy specimens have been examined without finding any characters which might serve to distinguish any local subspecies. Of the cotypes of *sibilatrix*, one is larger than any other specimen at hand, but the other is no different from skins from other localities.

Twenty-one skins of both sexes and from various parts of the range show the orange-rufous patch on the belly, with the feathers tipped with black, such as has been noted by many observers in the past. In every specimen so marked there is evidence of immaturity and only two additional specimens show vestiges of immaturity without the presence of this abdominal patch. Consequently it is logical to conclude that this feature is not a dimorphic attribute but rather a sign of immaturity.

Accompanying the rufous and black patch on the belly is a modification in the color of the inner remiges and the upper wing-coverts. In the adults these are tipped (rarely only subterminally marked) with a dull cinnamon-buff spot or diamond-shaped mark in a dark brownish-gray field. In the immature birds, the light spot is much brighter and is placed in a sooty black field which includes a strong terminal black bar. Specimens are at hand which are molting from the immature stage to the adult one, showing the difference and the transition very

clearly. The under tail-coverts are like the center of the belly, rufous with black tips, and there are specimens showing similar feathers on the flanks, upper tail-coverts, breast, interscapulars, and superciliary region (this last without black tips), all of fluffy texture and obviously juvenal. I have no specimen in full juvenal plumage, but from this evidence it appears that the juvenal dress is likely to be composed entirely of such rufous and black feathers except, perhaps, for the remiges and rectrices.

The greatest variation in the size of the spots on the wings is shown in the young birds in hand. One has the rufous marks almost obsolete while another from the same locality has them enormous. Adults are somewhat variable in this respect but to a lesser degree. The tip of the pointed rectrices of the young birds is sometimes finely black but usually is entirely rufous. The upper tail-coverts, even when there is no fluffy juvenal feather in evidence, usually has the olive-gray color enlivened by a faint indication of terminal black and subterminal rufous. This is occasionally seen in more fully adult specimens.

There is great variation in the extent of the rufous patch on the belly, aside from the occurrence of similarly colored feathers elsewhere in the plumage. Some examples have but a few remaining feathers of this sort and one or two have lost all of them though they still retain several of the characteristic plumes among the upper wing-coverts.

All of these young birds have the light shoulder-patch relatively dull, sometimes obsolete, and when developed it shows definite bars of olivaceous gray alternating with yellow or rufous as in the adult females. Adult males have this patch relatively clear and more extensive, also either yellow or rufescent.

The brightly colored tuft on the upper flanks likewise varies in color, being either rufescent or yellow, although the immature specimens sometimes show a mixture even on single feathers. In the adult males the tuft is relatively clear, with no more than slight dusky barring on some of the lower feathers. The adult females have the bars much more developed and the immature examples of both sexes agree with them in this respect.

The only immature birds with evidences of molt of the remiges and rectrices are specimens which have lost all of the brightly colored feathers on the belly and most of the black-tipped upper wing-coverts. Two such examples show part of the body plumage also in molt, but there is little difference, except in freshness of appearance, between the old and new feathers involved in this process. This would make it appear that the postjuvenal molt is but partial and the first "winter" plumage

of but short duration, being followed by a complete (prenuptial ?) molt into fully adult dress. Specimens in complete juvenal plumage would be interesting for comparative study.

Peruvian records are from Chayavitas, Santa Cruz, and "Peruvian Amazon."

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

L. hypopyrra.—FRENCH GUIANA: Ipousin, 1 ♂. DUTCH GUIANA: "interior," 3 (?). BRITISH GUIANA: Tumatumari, 1 ♂; Bartica Grove, 2 ♀. VENEZUELA: Suapuré, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Nicaré, 1 ♂; La Prición, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Nericagua, 1 ♂; Caura, 2 ♂, 1 "♀" (= ♂); Río Cassiquiare, El Merey, 2 ♂; Mt. Duida, 3 ♂, 1 ♀. BRAZIL: Rio Negro, Santa Maria, 1 ♂; Tahuapunto, 2 ♂; Yavanari, 1 ♂; Tatú, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Mt. Curycuriari, 1 ♂; Obidos, 2 ♂; Faro, 3 ♂; Prata, Pará, 1 ♂; Rio Tocantins, Baião, 1 ♂; Mocajuba, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Rio Tapajoz, Limoãl, 2 ♂; Tauarý, 1 "♂"; Igarapé Amorin, 4 ♂; Igarapé Brabo, 2 ♂; Aramanay, 1 ♀; Caxiricatuba, 1 ♂; Boim, 1 ♂; Rio Madeira, Igarapé Auará, 1 ♂; Calamá, 1 ♀; Rosarinho, 2 ♂; Teffé, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; "Brazil" = Bahia (cotypes of *Muscicapa sibilatrix*), 1 ♂, 1 "♀" (= ♂). PERÚ: Río Ucayali, Santa Rosa, 3 ♀; mouth of Río Urubamba, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Chuchurras, 1 ♂; Puerto Bermúdez, 1 ♂[1]. ECUADOR: (no other locality), 1 ♀.

Rhytipterna simplex frederici (Bangs and Penard)

Lipaugus simplex frederici BANGS AND PENARD, 1918 (April), Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., LXII, p. 71—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam; ♂; Mus. Comp. Zoöl.

Sixty-five specimens from British and Dutch Guiana, southern Venezuela, and Brazil, north of the Amazon, are relatively uniform in their grayish coloration, that forms the best character for the distinction of this subspecies. Three birds from eastern Colombia fit well into the series, and two from Perú north of the Marañón are also well-marked. The form crosses the middle Marañón to the region between that river and the Huallaga, for seven examples from that area agree well with the lighter extremes of *frederici* from more typical localities.

In the Ucayali Valley and eastward in the southern drainage of the Amazon, the members of this species are recognizably distinct even from the paler extremes of *frederici*. They are also quite distinct from typical *simplex* and although they are, in a sense, intermediate between the other two forms, they have certain characters of their own. Since they occupy an extensive range along almost the entire southern drainage basin of the Amazon, it seems advisable to give them a distinctive name as hereunder.

Specimens from the Caura Valley in Venezuela average lighter in

[1] Specimen in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

color than Guianan birds but skins from the region of Mt. Duida and the Rio Negro in Brazil are quite typical. The difference shown by the Caura specimens does not exceed the maximum of individual variation of Guianan birds and may not be significant.

Records are from Yurimaguas and Huambo.

Rhytipterna simplex intermedia, new subspecies

TYPE from Igarapé Brabo, Rio Tapajoz (left bank), Brazil. No. 287,548, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected June 16, 1931, by A. M. Olalla.

DIAGNOSIS.—Intermediate between *R. s. simplex* of Bahia and *R. s. frederici* of the Guianas, Venezuela, Brazil north of the Amazon, etc., but belly brighter and more yellowish and upper parts paler olivaceous than either; throat and breast more olivaceous, less grayish; upper parts more olivaceous than *frederici* but less greenish than *simplex.*

RANGE.—Brazil, south of the Amazon, from Pará west to the Rio Madeira and apparently west to the Peruvian border, extending up the Rio Madeira to the Gy-Paraná and to northeastern Bolivia; in eastern Perú on the lower Ucayali and the south bank of the Amazon east of the Ucayali.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Upper parts nearly uniform, somewhat more greenish than Deep Grayish Olive, with darker and browner centers of the feathers concealed. Lores paler and more grayish olive; auriculars slightly brownish olive; chin and throat near Light Grayish Olive, more clearly olivaceous on lower portion; breast between Grayish Olive and Light Grayish Olive; belly much brighter and more yellowish, reaching a buffy Primrose Yellow on the lower median area; under tail-coverts duller, near Deep Olive-Buff, with ill-defined brownish cross-bars. Wings dark brown, with outer margins of the remiges and the tips of the upper wing-coverts like the back; under wing-coverts like the under tail-coverts; inner margins of the remiges pale drab. Rectrices dark brown with outer margins olive. Bill and feet black. Wing, 101 mm.; tail, 91; exposed culmen, 16; culmen from base, 22.5; tarsus, 23.

REMARKS.—Females like the males but averaging smaller. Immature birds (first annual plumage?) much like the adults but wings and tail strongly margined with rufous and under tail-coverts and under wing-coverts cinnamomeous buff.

Individual specimens of this form and of the other two forms approach each other more or less closely, but there is little difficulty in placing specimens of each from most parts of their ranges. In series, the three subspecies are easily distinguished. In fact, the new form resembles typical *simplex* more than *frederici* although the range of *simplex* appears to be cut off from that of *intermedia* more definitely than is the case with *frederici* and *intermedia.*

Specimens from a number of localities south of the Amazon, in western Brazil and eastern Perú, are not quite typical, having a brownish

tone above, rather than the olive green of *intermedia* or the gray of *frederici*. They are, however, in rather worn plumage and the brown coloration appears to be due to the exposure of the brownish subterminal area of the feathers which is concealed in freshly plumaged individuals. The belly is not as strongly yellow as in the fresher examples, but this, too, may easily be due to wear. Several skins show a very pronounced brown coloration on the anterior under parts which is probably a stain from some unknown cause since it is not shown by most of the specimens from the same region.

Records are from "Lower Ucayali" and probably Monterico.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

R. s. simplex.—BRAZIL: Bahia, Cajazeiras, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; "Bahia," 5 (?); Espirito Santo, Lagôa Juparaná, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Baixo Grande, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 2 (?); "Brasilia," 2 ♂, 1 (?) (cotypes of *Muscicapa rustica* Wied).

R. s. intermedia.—BRAZIL: Pará district, Prata, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Igarapé Assú, 1 ♂; Quati-puru, 1 ♀; Utinga, 1 ♂; Rio Tocantins, Mocajuba, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 2 (?); Baião, 1 ♀; Rio Xingú, Porto de Moz, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Tapará, 4 ♀; Villarinho do Monte, 1 ♀; Rio Tapajoz, Igarapé Brabo, 6 ♂ (incl. type), 6 ♀; Aramanay, 1 ♂, 1 (?); Piquiatuba, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?); Tauarý, 1 (?); Itaituba, 1 ♂; Santarem, 1 (?); Diamantina, 1 ♀; Igarapé Amorín, 1 ♂; Rio Amazonas, Villa Bella Imperatríz, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Rio Madeira, Igarapé Auará, 1 ♂; Borba, 1 (?); Calamá, 1 ♀; Rio Machados Jamarysinho, 1 ♀; Urupá, 1 ♀; Rio Amazonas, Teffé, 2 ♀. BOLIVIA: mouth of Río San Antonio, 1 ♂; Province of Sara, "high forest," 1 ♂. PERÚ: Orosa, 1 ♀; Sarayacu, 1 ♀.

R. s. frederici.—DUTCH GUIANA: "Interior," 3 ♀, 1 (?). BRITISH GUIANA: Méamu mouth, 1 ♂; Tumatumari, 1 ♀; Potaro River, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Wismar, 1 ♀; Camacusa, 2 ♂; Essequibo River, 1 (?). VENEZUELA: Río Orinoco, mouth of Río Ocamo, 1 (?); opposite mouth of Ocamo, 1 ♀; Lalaja, 1 ♂; Río Cunucunumá, Boca de Sina, 1 ♀; Mt. Duida, Caño Seco, 2 ♂; Caño León, 1 ♂; Pie del Cerro, 1 ♂; Playa del Río Base, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Campamento del Medio, 3 ♂; Valle de los Monos, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Río San Felix, La Cascabel, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Caura, Suapuré, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; La Unión 1 ♂, 1 ♀; La Prición, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Río Orinoco, Perico, 1 ♂. BRAZIL: Rio Negro, Tatú, 3 ♀; San Gabriel, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Manaos, Hacienda Rio Negro, 1 ♀; Campos Salles, 2 ♀; Igarapé Cacao Pereira, 2 ♀; Rio Uaupés, Tahuapunto, 1 ♀; Rio Jamundá, Faro, 5 ♂, 4 ♀, 1 (?). COLOMBIA: Florencia, 1 ♀; "Bogotá," 2 (?). PERÚ: Puerto Indiana, 1 ♀; Anayacu, 1 ♂; Río Negro, west of Moyobamba, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Seco, 1 ♀; Puerto Melendez, 1 ♀.

Rhytipterna immunda (Sclater and Salvin)

Lipaugus immundus SCLATER AND SALVIN, 1873, 'Nomencl. Av. Neot.,' pp. 57, 159—"Oyapoc, Cayenne;" cotypes (♀, ♂) in British Mus.

This species is not an inhabitant of Perú but its extreme rarity and the fact that its supposed locality of origin is open to some doubt (Cf. Hellmayr, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., XIII (6), p

154, footnote) make the discovery of the bird in a new region of particular interest.

There are at hand six specimens of this interesting bird, a male from the Río Huaynia, junction of the Cassiquiare, Venezuela; two adult males, a male in juvenal plumage, and a female from Yavanari, Rio Negro, Brazil; and, most surprising of all, a male from Santarem, on the south bank of the Amazon, Brazil.

Hellmayr (*loc. cit.*) has already given the characteristics of this species and its striking similarity to *Myiarchus phaeonotus* and it is unnecessary to repeat the facts here. The birds now before me bear out Hellmayr's characterization.

The male from the Río Huaynia is in the freshest plumage and is relatively dark above, with faint traces of olive. The outer margins of the rectrices and upper tail-coverts are strongly rufous, but the margins of the remiges and longer upper wing-coverts (greater, median, and lower row of lesser series) are dull olive-buff (whiter on the tertials) with only an occasional suggestion of rufous.

The adult Rio Negro birds are more worn but are about the same color on the back as the Venezuelan skin. One male is only a little less rufescent on the tail and the upper tail-coverts, but the primaries and outer secondaries are also strongly margined with the same rufous color although the longer upper wing-coverts have only a little suggestion of it. The other adult male has the upper tail-coverts hardly brighter than the back and the rectrices are margined with buffy brown slightly tinged with tawny. The wings and the upper wing-coverts are as in the Venezuelan skin. The female from the Rio Negro is like the last-described male except that the margins of the rectrices are much darker, near Clove Brown, although the upper tail-coverts have a slight rufescent tinge on the edges. The margins of wings and longer wing-coverts are dull whitish.

The Santarem bird is somewhat paler on the back than the Rio Negro and Venezuelan skins; the upper tail-coverts are margined with a lighter hue of rufous; the margins of the rectrices are paler, near Tawny-Olive; the margins of the wings and longer upper wing-coverts are whitish with a slight touch of tawny on the inner primaries. The under parts are much as in the Rio Negro birds, somewhat paler than in the fresh Venezuelan skin. Additional material from south of the Amazon might show a recognizable distinction, but, with a single specimen, any separation would be of doubtful value.

The young male from the Rio Negro is more uniformly colored above

than the adults, a dark Hair Brown on the back with the top of the head hardly darker. The upper tail-coverts are strongly margined with rufous and the rectrices also are especially strongly rufous on the outer borders. Remiges (except the tertials) and longer upper wing-coverts have their margins definitely rufescent, a little lighter than the margins of the tail; the tertials have more whitish edges. Throat and breast are grayish with a suffusion of olive yellowish, and the belly and under tail-coverts are lighter and clearer yellow than in the adults.

In both adults and young, the outer web of the outermost rectrix is pale yellowish or whitish along the outer margin, quite different from the margins of the other rectrices.

This extension of range neither proves nor disproves the original citation of type locality. With a distribution involving the Cassiquiare, the middle Rio Negro, and the south bank of the lower Amazon, there is no reason to doubt that French Guiana may easily belong to the range of the species. The great similarity of the skins to those of *Myiarchus cephalotes* probably has caused the species to be overlooked in many places where it may easily occur. Nothing is known of its habits but it is hoped that some future student in the field will uncover these missing details.

Lipaugus cryptolophus cryptolophus (Sclater and Salvin)

Lathria cryptolopha Sclater and Salvin, 1877, P. Z. S. London, p. 522—"Mongi" = Monji, eastern Ecuador; [♀ ?], British Mus.

Uchco, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cueva Seca, 1 [♂ ?]; Piquitambo, [Rio Tocache], 1 [♀ ?].

Compared with a male from Zamora, Ecuador, a male and a "♂" (? = ♀) from Sabanilla, Ecuador, and a female from Andalucia, Colombia. The series is not perfectly uniform, and without more material it is difficult to define the limits of sexual or other variation.

The Zamora skin, one bird from Sabanilla, and one from Uchco, all sexed as males, obviously are properly assignable to that sex. All have the exposed portions of the crest decidedly blackish with green tips on the lateral and posterior feathers. The basal portions of the crest-feathers are very narrowly chestnut in color on the crown, becoming pale vinaceous on the occiput where they are much broader, deepening into a chestnut color toward the middle of the feathers.

The females from Andalucia and Uchco also appear to be properly sexed and have the crest much browner on the semi-exposed parts, with a blackish tendency only at the anterior end of the region and with

green tips on most of the feathers. The bases of the feathers (or the sub-basal areas when the bases are grayish) are whitish with a buffy tinge (not as purely white as in the allied *L. c. mindoensis*), much more broadly on the occiput than on the anterior part of the crown. The crest is not so full as in the males mentioned above.

Hellmayr, when describing *mindoensis*, also described a female of *cryptolopha* from El Topo, Ecuador, which lacked all trace of a rufous spot on the crown. A female I collected at Chinchao, Perú, is of this same extreme.

The second Sabanilla bird is sexed as a male but has the crest intermediate between the two sorts described above. There is little trace of blackish on the semi-exposed portions of the feathers which are blackish chestnut with green tips or suggestions of green tips on most of them and with the bases strongly vinaceous. The bird is either a strongly marked female or a poorly marked male. The Cueva Seca specimen has the crest more brown than blackish but the median feathers are not green at the tips and the basal or sub-basal area is not strongly pale, neither whitish nor vinaceous but dull grayish. The crest, however, is long and, though somewhat defective in the specimen, appears to have been about as full as in the three males first mentioned. This bird, though no sex is given on the label, probably is a male. The Piquitambo skin has the crest least developed of all the specimens in hand, short and brown with green or greenish tips and no strongly pale bases. I judge it to be a female. It is marked as having been compared with the type, which Hellmayr has adjudged to be a female although he concluded that the Piquitambo skin was that of a male.

There is considerable variation in size in the series examined. The Zamora male has the wing 141 mm.; tail 105. Sabanilla male: wing, 138; tail, 103. Uchco male: wing, 130; tail, 100. Cueva Seca [♂?]: wing, 129; tail, 103.

Andalucia female: wing, 133 mm.; tail, 107. Sabanilla "♂": wing, 127; tail, 105. Uchco female: wing, 129; tail, 101. Piquitambo [♀?]: wing, 131; tail, 105.

The northern birds appear to average larger than the southern ones although the Sabanilla skin of doubtful sex has a shorter wing (but longer tail) than the Uchco female. More material is necessary to determine the geographical variation in size which may exist.

The Chinchao specimen is the only Peruvian one recorded in addition to the material now at hand.